

SOME ADDED THOUGHTS ON DENMAR COLORED SANITORIUM

I, Winfield K. Davis started work at Denmar Sanitorium in 1929, under the administration of Dr B. Crichlow. My position was in building maintenance. At the end of several months I was transferred to work with the electrical company contracted to change the Denmar electrical system from direct current to alternating current. When this was accomplished, I returned to Denmar Hospital maintenance, upgraded to Maintenance Supervisor, responsible for the building repairs and alterations, the distribution of the maintenance budget, the hiring of maintenance personnel and the overall direction of the operations and maintenance of the entire hospital complex.

The write up of July 28, 1983 was very good, a few errors are evident. I would grade the article at least a C+.

I arrived at Denmar in 1929, ten years after the institution was opened and worked through August 1957. The Superintendent was Dr. B. A. Crichlow, his assistant was Dr. Hayden, both from Charleston. The theory of treatment then was rest, food and fresh air.

The lumber company's boarding house had been converted into a 2½ story main hospital building. The ground floor housed the kitchen, patient dining room and two office rooms. The seriously ill patients occupied the second and half story attic floors. Added to this building on the south side were sleeping quarters for patients. There was an excavation made under the building to accommodate a large cast iron sectional boiler and brick chimney.

The row of five room cottages was converted into patient quarters by connecting two with sleeping porches between. The cottages were used for lounging and dressing purposes. All patients slept on the porches with large windows that most of the time remained open. The patients were covered with heavy woolen blankets for warmth. In this row were two female cottages and two, matron supervised cottages for children.

Up from the cottage row was a small building used by the lumber company as a church. Later use was as a school. The main road into and through the

grounds to the railroad was lined on both sides with company housing. The first house at the end facing the railroad was Assistant Superintendent residence. On the north side of this home was a cottage used as a nurses home. Other cottages were converted into quarters for male patients with the accommodating sleeping areas added. The farm supervisor had a cottage. I used the first cottage at the entrance gate as my residence.

The third row of cottages, one was used by Clarence Smith, undertaker, who had the contract for embalming the deceased of the institution. Two buildings were used for general storage and two as Huttonsville trustee inmate quarters. The first dairy facility set back in a field toward Beard on the second level.

Directly across the road from the assistant superintendent's home was a mule barn. In those days mules were used for farming. One huge team was purchased from the contractors who were grading the road bed for U S 219 through our county.

The configuration of the land of Denmar consists of three levels. The first level is the site of the present hospital, second level was the site of the original hospital, the third level was the site of a storage building, railroad depot, post office and the fertile fields across the railroad tracks. The old ice house mentioned in the previous article remained in use until 1931.

The first mechanical refrigeration was installed through Harry Cochran, who was in charge of the Monongalia Power Company. It was a walk-in type, 35° cooler system.

The portion left of the old mill building was used to store hay and straw for the dairy area and hog pen bedding. Later the mules were replaced by Farm-All tractors with steel wheels and cleats for traction.

The State purchased a pedigree Holstein bull to service the dairy herd. A good blood line of cattle assured the maintenance of Class A stock and reliable dairy products. The dairy line began to enlarge necessitating the forty foot extension to the dairy building. It consisted of extra milking

stalls, two large bull stanchions and a huge silo. The next addition to the dairy was a pasteurizing and bottling plant. With an upright higher pressure boiler to power the pasteurizing, homogenizing and bottle washing equipment. I believe it is correct to say this was the first pasteurization plant in Pocahontas County. Zed Smith operated a large dairy and delivered milk to the City of Marlinton and the surrounding area at the time the equipment was installed at Denmar. His milk, I believe, was unpasteurized. Along with the pasteurizing equipment was installed a large walk-in cooler to maintain the milk after processing. Also in the area was installed the first deep freeze for storing meat and perishable items. The third major addition to the dairy complex, of my design was a large lofting and roughage feeding stall area, utilized after milkings.

In the late 1930's during the PWA and WPA Administration we went to battle for a new sanitarium building. The main people at Denmar to help accomplish this feat were Dr. S. Bampffield, Superintendent, Mr R. J. Roane, Financial Secretary and W. K. Davis O&M Engineer, along with J. Burdette and Col. White of the State Board of Control. After going through the legislative process, it was finally decided to match the Federal Government grant with State funds to construct the first unit. The building designed to be of three sections, a 300 bed capacity hospital. The first section housed 100 patients with the center portion of the fourth floor used as nurses quarters and extended from each side of this center section were patient sun decks. The basement level housed the kitchen and personnel dining room, a small room with a distillery for processing sterile water and a large hall which was the rear entrance to the building. This entrance was the most used as the building faced the Greenbrier River and the access road passed to the rear of the building. There was a large room intended to be used as a laundry which was split into three sections. One section was used as a commissary for sundry items sold to the patients. This was operated in partnership between Eva Smith, House Preceptress and WK Davis. This store gave 50% of the profits to a fund for needy patients enabling them to purchase necessary items not



provided by the hospital. We operated the store for many years until Mrs. Smith left the facility and I continued the operation until 1957. The second room housed the main electrical panels and some storage. The rest of the area (largest part) was used by patients and staff for religious services and social functions. There were two bedrooms at each end of the floor used by maids.

The sub-basement housed the central power plant. Equipped with two low pressure boilers of 15 lb pressure rating. At a later date a furnace was installed in the area with a shaft extending to the third floor with openings on each floor utilized to rid the floors of burnable, disposable refuse. The sub-basement was equipped with a grated air vent which was not satisfactory, it did not eliminate the hazzardest conditions to the furnace firemen. This grating was replaced with a thirty inch diameter steel tubular unit running the full height of the building for a good draft to get rid of the gases created by the coal fired boiler. A unit was also installed to attempt to reduce the spread of fly ash over the buildings and grounds. After this unit was installed we found it interferred with the efficiency of the boilers. The baffles in the unit were removed so the flu would continue its natural draft.

Later boilers were equipped with stokers including the feeding worm extending from the coal bin to the furnace.

The next major improvement in buildings was the addition of a nurses home to the west of the main building. The co-designer was Mary Truss Davis, Supervisor of nurses. Included in the building was a two room , with bath, apartment for the head nurse. Later a compact equipped kitchen was added to this unit. A large recreation area was also at this end of the building. The nurses rooms extended the length of the rest of the building on a central hall with rooms on each side. At the same time two cottages were built beyond the nurses building to house the superintendent and the financial secretary. These with the nurses building were heated by steam from the main hospital building.

The second phase of buildings were constructed from salvaged materials of mill cottages. A two story building with rooms for personnel utilizing

a common bath on each floor, a three room apartment with bath was part of the building. This building was heated with a coal burning cast iron furnace and there was a furnace fired hot water tank.

A road was built of crushed rock running off the main road between the superintendent and finance secretary's quarters.

A mule barn was also built from salvage materials. There was a hog lot built beside the mule barn and a small cutting and curing building for processing meat.

Across from these buildings was built a four room with bath residence for the farm supervisor. Heat and hot water were generated from a basement furnace. Beyond these facilities was the cemetery on the State land adjacent to Beard land.

The laundry for years was contracted out to laundries in Ronceverte and Elkins. The next building phase done, with prison labor, was a fully equipped laundry especially for laundering the hospital items. The installed equipment included the latest American Laundry Machine products, consisting of two tubs, a medium sized extractor, a two person flat work ironer and four steam operated presses. All powered by a 20 horsepower upright high pressure steam boiler. This building had an attic and an end storage room. Later a twenty foot extension was added equipped with Hoffman Laundry and Dry Cleaning products, purchased from the U S Surplus store at Dunbar.

The personnel quarters were moved farther down in order to utilize the area for a one story building to house male personnel. This building was U shaped with the right wing converted into two apartments for doctors and the dietitian. The balance of the building was used by personnel. A small mechanical room was under the left wing into which, extended from the main building, were heat ducts. Beside the male building, also constructed out of salvaged lumber, was erected a recreation building.

Another major accomplishment was the building of a new water system, eliminating deep wells, to use modern filtering and treatment plant instead.

for the water supply pumped from the Greenbrier River. PH tests were made daily at the main hospital building to assure purity and safety. A six inch cast iron pipe with mechanical joints was laid from the treatment plant to a 150,000 gallon steel water storage tank that was placed high enough to assure adequate gravity pressure to the hospital complex and high pressure fire hydrants. Next was constructed West Virginia's first sewage lagoon to have the most modern sewage treatment system.

A vehicle garage and mechanical shop was built next to the laundry facility

All of the complex roadbeds including the circular driveway in the rear of the main building, the large parking areas and parking areas for various other buildings were constructed of crushed rocks from the Greenbrier River utilizing prison trustee labor.

In the early 1950's the second 100 bed, three story high wing of the hospital building was erected, including a half basement. The basement housed a record storage room, building mechanical shop, two diesel engine powered emergency electrical generators, an autopsy room, a two body refrigerated vault and some general short time storage, in open spaces. A few months after the completion of this wing I supervised the excavating under the remainder of the building. This done with hand labor in such a manner the structural soundness of the building was not weakened. This portion of the basement was used for staple food storage and included a large freezer for perishable food storage.

We also revamped the medical operating facility replacing the old X-ray machine with the latest X-ray equipment. The old X-ray machine was dismantled and reworked into a fluoroscope. Replaced the low pressure autoclave with a modern high pressure five minute sterilizing unit.

All things did not emerge without some setbacks. This is a case in point. When the planning and designing of the second wing was in progress, I as the hospital complex operations and maintenance supervisor requested a high pressure boiler be installed for this wing. The boiler was not installed



or during the erection of the wing. Walls had to be opened and a space dug out of the driveway in order to install this third boiler in the sub-basement of the main wing. It was noticed a low pressure boiler had been delivered. The contractor was questioned. His reply was "that is what is called for on the architect's design." The contractor installed the boiler, resealed the walls and refinished the driveway. After a long delay hassling with the State building and contract engineers, once more the walls were opened, the driveway torn up, the low pressure boiler removed, the high pressure boiler installed, the walls and driveway returned to the original state. The end result was the State had to pay out an additional 25,000 dollars because some one did not heed the request of the operations and maintenance supervisor. The new equipment in the new wing was high pressure equipment and it would take a high pressure boiler to operate it.

It may seem this article rambles and returns, not really, the accomplishments listed are chronological, having been completed in the span of 28 years. During my tenure at Denmar many things were accomplished. The installation of safety and security alarm systems, inner office and floor communication systems, ice making machines on the floors and in the kitchen areas, moved laboratory to the basement of the second wing. Numerous other installations and improvements were made. The third wing of the main hospital building has never been added.

Portions of the new construction, changing a lumber company's logging camp and lumber mill into a hospital complex was accomplished under my supervision by contractors, maintenance personnel, and prison trustee labor. The hospital staff personnel were all highly qualified for their positions and very supportive of suggestions for changes, additions or deletions proposed by me to make the hospital's operation run as smoothly as possible.

My tenure ended in August 1957.

Winfield K. Davis



**Know Your Neighbors**  
This is Winfield K. Davis, of Route 1, Marlinton. He and his wife, Mary Truss Davis, are now retired.

From 1929 to 1965 Mr. Davis was employed as an engineer for the State of West Virginia at Denmar and Lakin State Hospitals. He told us many interesting things about his association with Denmar and with its growth, so we asked him to write about it, and we print his story herewith.

Mr. Davis was born in Catlettsburg, Kentucky, the son of Victoria and Kirk Davis. He went out on his own at twelve years of age, going to Cincinnati, where he made his own living by selling the Cincinnati Post, morning paper, Cincinnati Star, the noon paper, and Cincinnati Inquirer, the evening paper.

At 14 he went to Cleveland and learned his trade by working on the Union Terminal Tower Building, which had 52 stories and observation tower, plus a diving underground. This was Cleveland's skyscraper. He came to Denmar in 1909 and has been a resident of Pocahontas County since, working some years at Lakin after Denmar.

Denmar Colored Sanatorium

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#### Car Care and Maintenance

The Fuel and Energy Office of the Governor's Office of Economic and Community Development is offering a set of 26 Answer Books from the Shell Oil Company to individuals interested in car care and maintenance.

To receive a free set of these booklets, call 348-8860 (Charleston) or toll-free 1/800/642-9012.

#### Craft Workshops

The West Virginia Dept. of Education's fall craft workshops will include instruction in the unique art of designing and constructing religious banners.

The specialized craft, to be presented Sept. 30 - Oct. 2, will be taught by Conn Eggers, a former artist for Vogue Patterns, who tried her hand at religious banners when the church she attended burned down. Using a patchwork style, Eggers made a dramatic boldly-colored banner proclaiming, "O Sing Unto the Lord a New Song," which was hung in the rebuilt church.

Other workshops during the Sept. 30 - Oct. 2 session will be devoted to bobbin lace, chair caning, jewelry photography and wheel weaving. The Oct. 15-16 session will offer workshops in the business of crafts, including bookkeeping, insurance, promotion and marketing. Basic jewelry, blacksmithing, electrical use, spinning, stained glass and tapestry weaving will be offered Oct. 28-30.

All workshops are conducted at the Cedar Lake Conference Center near Ripley. For information call 372-6263 or 348-0216.

#### PUBLIC MEETING

##### TOWN OF HILLSBORO

The Town of Hillsboro will hold a public meeting for all interested persons to discuss the results of the waste water treatment facility planning that has been in progress for the Town of Hillsboro.

The preparation of Step 1 facility plan is required under the Clean Water Act (Pub. L. 95-217) to assure orderly construction of cost effective environmentally acceptable waste water treatment systems. The facility plan presents recommendations for sewage collection and treatment systems considered necessary to meet these goals.

To help insure a successful facility process, public interest and participation of citizens of the town



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#### Denmar Colored Sanatorium

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348-8860 (Charleston) or  
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#### Public Service Commission of West Virginia Charleston

Entered by the PUBLIC SERVICE  
COMMISSION OF WEST VIRGINIA,  
at the Capitol in the City of  
Charleston on the 1st day of  
September, 1983.

CASE NO. 83-396-TT  
TELEPHONE UTILITIES OF  
WEST VIRGINIA,  
a corporation.

Tariff filing to establish the  
Snowshoe Exchange, and for  
approval of rates and charges  
therefor, including Toll Restricted  
Service, Local Measured Service  
and Toll Discount Service.

#### ORDER ADVANCING HEARING DATE

On August 9, 1983, Telephone  
Utilities of West Virginia, a  
corporation, Macon County, Preston  
County, tendered for filing revised  
tariff sheets reflecting increased  
rates and charges of approximately  
\$70,391 annually, for establishing  
and providing telephone service to  
approximately 700 subscribers in the  
Marlinton and Snowshoe exchange  
areas, to become effective September  
8, 1983.

By order entered herein on  
August 31, 1983, the Commission  
ordered that Telephone Utilities of  
West Virginia, a corporation, be  
made respondent to this proceeding,  
and, pending investigation, hearing  
and decision, the aforesaid revised  
tariff was suspended and the use  
of the rates and charges stated  
therein deferred until 12:01 a.m.,  
January 7, 1984, unless otherwise  
ordered by the Commission. By this  
same order, the matters involved  
herein were set for hearing to be  
held in Marlinton, West Virginia,  
on Monday, September 26, 1983.

The Commission is now of the  
opinion that the hearing on this  
matter should be advanced.

IT IS, THEREFORE, ORDERED  
that the hearing on this matter  
originally scheduled for September  
26, 1983, be, and the same hereby  
is, cancelled.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED

as required under the Clean  
Water Act (Pub. L. 95-217) to  
assure orderly construction of cost  
effective environmentally acceptable  
waste water treatment systems.  
The facility plan presents  
recommendations for sewage  
collections and treatment systems  
considered necessary to meet  
these goals.

To help insure a successful  
facility process, public interest  
and participation of citizens of the  
Town and surrounding area is  
encouraged. Public comments  
will be received at the meeting to  
be held at 7:30 p.m., September  
29, 1983, at the Fire Department  
Building in Hillsboro.

Written comments are welcome  
and will be received one week  
following the hearing.

TOWN OF HILLSBORO,  
WEST VIRGINIA

John Kinnison, Mayor

#### STATEMENT OF NONDISCRIMINATION

The Telephone Utilities of West  
Virginia, Inc., has filed with the  
Federal Government a Compliance  
Assurance in which it assures  
the Rural Electrification  
Administration that it will comply  
fully with all requirements of Title  
VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964  
and the Rules and Regulations of  
the Department of Agriculture  
issued thereunder, to the end that  
no person in the United States  
shall, on the ground of race, color,  
or national origin, be excluded  
from participation in, be denied  
the benefits of, or be otherwise  
subjected to discrimination in the  
conduct of its program and the  
operation of its facilities. Under  
this assurance, this organization  
is committed not to discriminate  
against any person on the ground  
of race, color or national origin  
in its policies and practices relating  
to applications for service or any  
other policies and practices relating  
to treatment of beneficiaries  
and participants including rates,  
conditions and extension of service,  
use of any of its facilities,  
attendance at and participation in  
any meetings of beneficiaries and  
participants or the exercise of any  
rights of such beneficiaries and  
participants in the conduct of the  
operations of this organization.

Any person who believes himself,  
or any specific class of individuals,  
to be subjected by this organization  
to discrimination prohibited by Title  
VI of the Act and the Rules and  
Regulations issued thereunder may,  
by himself or a representative, file with

to do so  
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This is Winfield Kirk Davis, of Route 1, Marlinton. He and his wife, Mary Truss Davis, are now retired.

From 1929 to 1965 Mr. Davis was employed as an engineer for the State of West Virginia at Denmar and Lakin State Hospitals. He told us many interesting things about his association with Denmar and with its growth, so we asked him to write about it, and we print his story herewith.

Mr. Davis was born in Catlettsburg, Kentucky, the son of Victoria and Kirk Davis. He went out on his own at twelve years of age, going to Cincinnati, where he made his own living by selling the Cincinnati Post, morning paper, Cincinnati Star, the noon paper, and Cincinnati Inquirer, the evening paper.

At 14 he went to Cleveland and learned his trade by working on the Union Terminal Tower Building, which had 52 stories and observation tower, plus 3 stories underground. This was Cleveland's sky-

ent residence. On the north side of this home was a cottage used as a nurses home. Other cottages were converted into quarters for male patients with the accommodating sleeping areas added. The farm supervisor had a cottage. I used the first cottage at the entrance gate as my residence.

The third row of cottages, one was used by Clarence Smith, undertaker, who had the contract for embalming the deceased of the institution. Two buildings were used for general storage and two as Huttonsville trustee inmate quarters. The first dairy facility set back in a field toward Beard on the second level.

Directly across the road from the assistant superintendent's home was a mule barn. In those days mules were used for farming. One huge team was purchased from the contractors who were grading the road bed for U.S. 219 through our county.

The configuration of the land of Denmar consists of three levels. The first level is the site of the present hospital, second level was the site of the original hospital, the third level was the site of a storage building, railroad depot, post office and the fertile fields across the railroad tracks. The old ice house mentioned in the previous article remained in use until 1931.

The first mechanical refrigeration was installed through Harry Cochran, who was in charge of the Monongahela Power Com-

in partnership between F. Smith, House Preceptor and W. K. Davis. This store gave 50% of the profits to fund for needy patients enabling them to purchase necessary items not provided by the hospital. He operated the store many years until Smith left the facility and continued the operation until 1957. The second housed the main electrical panels and some stores. The rest of the area (large part) was used by patients and staff for religious services and social functions. There were two buildings at each end of the road used by maids.

The sub-basement housed the central plant, equipped with low pressure boiler, lb. pressure rating. Later date a furnace installed in the area shaft extending to the floor with openings floor utilized to floors of burnable, able refuse. The system was equipped with grated air vent which was not satisfactory. It eliminated the conditions to the firemen. This grate replaced with a three diameter steel tube running the full length of the building for draft to get rid of the created by the boiler. A unit was installed to attempt to reduce the spread of over the building grounds. After this was installed we found it interfered with the efficiency of the boiler.



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At 14 he went to Cleveland and learned his trade by working on the Union Terminal Tower Building, which had 52 stories and observation tower, plus 3 stories underground. This was Cleveland's skyscraper.

He came to Denmar in 1929 and has been a resident of Pocahontas County since, working some years at Lakin after Denmar.

#### Denmar Colored Sanitorium

I, Winfield K. Davis, started work at Denmar Sanitorium in 1929, under the administration of Dr. B. Crichtlow. My position was in building maintenance. At the end of several months I was transferred to work with the electrical company contracted to change the Denmar electrical system from direct current to alternating current. When this was accomplished, I returned to Denmar Hospital maintenance, upgraded to Maintenance Supervisor, responsible for the building repairs and alterations, the distribution of the maintenance budget, the hiring of maintenance personnel and the overall

huge team was purchased from the contractors who were grading the road bed for U.S. 219 through our county.

The configuration of the land of Denmar consists of three levels. The first level is the site of the present hospital, second level was the site of the original hospital, the third level was the site of a storage building, railroad depot, post office and the fertile fields across the railroad tracks. The old ice house mentioned in the previous article remained in use until 1931.

The first mechanical refrigeration was installed through Harry Cochran, who was in charge of the Monongahela Power Company. It was a walk-in type, 35° cooler system.

The portion left of the old mill building was used to store hay and straw for the dairy area and hog pen bedding. Later the mules were replaced by Farm-All tractors with steel wheels and cleats for traction.

The State purchased a pedigree Holstein bull to service the dairy herd. A good blood line of cattle assured the maintenance of Class A stock and reliable dairy products. The dairy line began to enlarge necessitating the forty-foot extension to the dairy building. It consisted of extra milking stalls, two large bull stanchions and a huge silo. The next addition to the dairy was a pasteurizing, homogenizing and bottle washing equipment. I believe it is correct to say this was the first pasteurization plant in Pocahontas County. Along with the pasteurizing equipment

shaft extending floor with open floor utilized floors of burable refuse. ment was ecgrated air v not satisfact eliminate conditions firemen. Th replaced wi diameter st running th the buildin draft to get created by boiler. A installed to duce the s over the grounds. was install interfered ciency of t baffles in removed s continue it

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I, Winfield K. Davis, started work at Denmar Sanatorium in 1929, under the administration of Dr. B. Crichlow. My position was in building maintenance. At the end of several months I was transferred to work with the electrical company contracted to change the Denmar electrical system from direct current to alternating current. When this was accomplished, I returned to Denmar Hospital maintenance, upgraded to Maintenance Supervisor, responsible for the building repairs and alterations, the distribution of the maintenance budget, the hiring of maintenance personnel and the overall direction of the operations and maintenance of the entire hospital complex.

I arrived at Denmar in 1929, ten years after the institution was opened and worked through August, 1957. The Superintendent was Dr. B. A. Crichlow, his assistant was Dr. Hayden, both from Charleston. The theory of treatment then was rest, food and fresh air.

The lumber company's boarding house had been converted into a 2 1/4 story main hospital building. The ground floor housed the kitchen, patient dining room and two office rooms. The seriously ill patients occupied the second and full story attic floors. Add-

and cleats for traction.

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In the late 1930's during the PWA and WPA Administration we went to battle for a new sanitarium building. The main people at Denmar to help accomplish this feat were Dr. S. Bampfield, Superintendent, Mr. R. J. Roane, Financial Secretary, and W. K. Davis, O&M Engineer, along with J. Burdette and Col. White

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in partnership between Eva Smith, House Preceptress, and W. K. Davis. This store gave 50% of the profits to a fund for needy patients enabling them to purchase necessary items not provided by the hospital. We operated the store for many years until Mrs. Smith left the facility and I continued the operation until 1957. The second room housed the main electrical panels and some storage. The rest of the area (largest part) was used by patients and staff for religious services and social functions. There were two bedrooms at each end of the floor used by maids.

The sub-basement housed the central power plant, equipped with two low pressure boilers of 15 lb. pressure rating. At a later date a furnace was installed in the area with a shaft extending to the third floor with openings on each floor utilized to rid the floors of burnable, disposable refuse. The sub-basement was equipped with a grated air vent which was not satisfactory. It did not eliminate the hazardous conditions to the furnace

added, equipped with Hoffman Laundry and Dry Cleaning products, purchased from the U.S. Surplus store at Dunbar.

The personnel quarters were moved farther down in order to utilize the area for a one story building to house male personnel. This building was U-shaped with the right wing converted into two apartments for doctors and the dietitian. The balance of the building was used by personnel. A small mechanical room was under the left wing into which, extended from the main building, were heat ducts. Beside the male building, also constructed out of salvaged lumber, was erected a recreation building.

Another major accomplishment was the building of a new water system, eliminating deep wells, to use modern filtering and treatment plant for the water supply pumped from the Greenbrier River. PH tests were made daily at the main hospital building to assure purity and safety. A six inch cast iron pipe with mechanical joints was laid from the treatment plant to a 150,000 gallon steel water storage tank that was plac-

was high pressure and it would operate it.

It may seem to be a ramble and not really; the accomplishments listed are real, having been in the span of my tenure. During my tenure many things were accomplished. The installation of safety alarm systems, and floor coverings, ice machines on the kitchen and the kitchen area were moved to the second floor. Numerous other improvements were made. The main hospital has never been

Portions of the construction, chamber compa camp and lun hospital cor accomplished supervision maintenance and prison. The hospital were all high their positive supportive for changes deletions p



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The sub-basement housed the central power plant, equipped with two low pressure boilers of 15 lb. pressure rating. At a later date a furnace was installed in the area with a shaft extending to the third floor with openings on each floor utilized to rid the floors of burnable, disposable refuse. The sub-basement was equipped with a grated air vent which was not satisfactory. It did not eliminate the hazardous conditions to the furnace firemen. This grating was replaced with a thirty inch diameter steel tubular unit running the full height of the building for a good draft to get rid of the gases created by the coal fired boiler. A unit was also installed to attempt to reduce the spread of fly ash over the buildings and grounds. After this unit was installed we found it interfered with the efficiency of the boilers. The baffles in the unit were removed so the flow would continue its natural draft.

Later boilers were equipped with stacks including the leading warm extending from the coal bin to the furnace.

The next major improvement in buildings was the

main building, were heat ducts. Beside the male building, also constructed out of salvaged lumber, was erected a recreation building.

Another major accomplishment was the building of a new water system, eliminating deep wells, to use modern filtering and treatment plant for the water supply pumped from the Greenbrier River. PH tests were made daily at the main hospital building to assure purity and safety. A six inch cast iron pipe with mechanical joints was laid from the treatment plant to a 150,000 gallon steel water storage tank that was placed high enough to assure adequate gravity pressure to the hospital complex and high pressure fire hydrants. Next was constructed West Virginia's first sewage lagoon to have the most modern sewage treatment system.

A vehicle garage and mechanical shop were built next to the laundry facility.

All of the complex roadbeds, including the circular driveway in the rear of the main building, the large parking areas and parking areas for various other buildings, were constructed of crushed rocks from the Greenbrier River, utilizing prison trustee labor.

In the early 1960's the second 100 bed, three story building of the hospital

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draft to get rid of the gases created by the coal fired boiler. A unit was also installed to attempt to reduce the spread of fly ash over the buildings and grounds. After this unit was installed we found it interfered with the efficiency of the boilers. The baffles in the unit were removed so the flue would continue its natural draft.

Later boilers were equipped with stokers including the feeding worm extending from the coal bin to the furnace.

The next major improvement in buildings was the addition of a nurses home to the west of the main building. The co-designer was Mary Truss Davis, Supervisor of nurses. Included in the building was a two-room, with bath, apartment for the head nurse. Later, a compact equipped kitchen was added to this unit. A large recreation area was also at this end of the building. The nurses' rooms extended the length of the rest of the building on a central hall with rooms on each side. At the same time two cottages were built beyond the nurses building to house the superintendent and the financial secretary. These, with the nurses building, were heated by steam from the main hospital building.

The second phase of

constructed West Virginia's first sewage lagoon to have the most modern sewage treatment system.

A vehicle garage and mechanical shop were built next to the laundry facility.

All of the complex roadbeds, including the circular driveway in the rear of the main building, the large parking areas and parking areas for various other buildings, were constructed of crushed rocks from the Greenbrier River, utilizing prison trustee labor.

In the early 1950's the second 100 bed, three story high wing of the hospital building was erected, including a half basement. The basement housed a record storage room, building mechanical shop, two diesel engine powered emergency electrical generators, an autopsy room, a two-body refrigerated vault and some general short time storage in open spaces. A few months after the completion of this wing I supervised the excavating under the remainder of the building. This was done with hand labor in such a manner that the structural soundness of the building was not weakened. This portion of the basement was used for staple food storage and included a large freezer for perishable food storage.

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the dairy consisted of stalls, two chions and a next addition as a pasteurizing and equipment. correct to say first pasteurizing with the equipment large walk-in cooling. Also installed the e for storing milk. addition to the, of my large looking feeding stall after milk-

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kitchen was added to this unit. A large recreation area was also at this end of the building. The nurses' rooms extended the length of the rest of the building on a central hall with rooms on each side. At the same time two cottages were built beyond the nurses building to house the superintendent and the financial secretary. these, with the nurses building, were heated by steam from the main hospital building.

The second phase of buildings was constructed from salvaged materials of mill cottages. A two story building with rooms for personnel utilizing a common bath on each floor, a three-room apartment with bath was part of the building. This building was heated with a coal burning cast iron furnace and there was a furnace fired hot water tank.

A road was built of crushed rock running off the main road between the superintendent's and financial secretary's quarters. A milk barn was also built from salvage materi-

two-body refrigerated vault and some general short time storage in open spaces. A few months after the completion of this wing I supervised the excavating under the remainder of the building. This was done with hand labor in such a manner that the structural soundness of the building was not weakened. This portion of the basement was used for staple food storage and included a large freezer for perishable food storage.

We also revamped the medical operating facility, replacing the old X-ray machine with the latest X-ray equipment. The old X-ray machine was dismantled and reworked into a fluoroscope. The low pressure autoclave was replaced with a modern high pressure five minute sterilizing unit.

All things did not emerge without some setbacks. This is a case in point. When the planning and designing of the second wing was in progress, I, as the hospital complex operations and maintenance supervisor, requested a

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operate it.

It may seem this article  
rambles and returns, but  
not really; the accomplish-  
ments listed are chronologi-  
cal, having been completed  
in the span of 28 years.  
During my tenure at Den-  
mar many things were ac-  
complished. The installa-  
tion of safety and security  
alarm systems, inner office  
and floor communication  
systems, ice making ma-  
chines on the floors and in  
the kitchen areas, labora-  
tory moved to the basement  
of the second wing. Num-  
erous other installations  
and improvements were  
made. The third wing of  
the main hospital building  
has never been added.

Portions of the new con-  
struction, changing a lum-  
ber company's logging  
camp and lumber mill into a  
hospital complex was ac-  
complished under my  
supervision by contractors,  
maintenance personnel,  
and prison trustee labor.  
The hospital staff personnel  
were all highly qualified for  
their positions and very  
supportive of suggestions  
for changes, additions or  
deletions suggested by me

### Craft Workshops

The West Virginia Dept  
of Education's fall cra-  
ft workshops will include in-  
struction in the unique ar-  
t of designing and construct-  
ing religious banners.

The specialized craft, to  
be presented Sept. 30 - Oct  
2, will be taught by Conn  
Eggers, a former artist for  
Vogue Patterns, who tried  
her hand at religious ban-  
ners when the church she  
attended burned down. Us-  
ing a patchwork style, Eg-  
gers made a dramatic  
boldly-colored banner pro-  
claiming, "O Sing Unto the  
Lord a New Song," which  
was hung in the rebuilt  
church.

Other workshops during  
the Sept. 30 - Oct. 2 session  
will be devoted to bobbin  
lace, chair caning, jewelry  
photography and wheel  
weaving. The Oct. 15-17  
session will offer work-  
shops in the business o-  
f crafts, including bookkeep-  
ing, insurance, promotion  
and marketing. Basket join-  
ery, blacksmithing, electric  
kilo use, spinning, stained  
glass and tapestry weaving  
will be offered Oct. 28-30.

All workshops are con-  
ducted at the Cedar Lake  
Conference Center near



chins on the floors and in the kitchen areas, laboratory moved to the basement of the second wing. Numerous other installations and improvements were made. The third wing of the main hospital building has never been added.

Portions of the new construction, changing a lumber company's logging camp and lumber mill into a hospital complex was accomplished under my supervision by contractors, maintenance personnel, and prison trustee labor. The hospital staff personnel were all highly qualified for their positions and very supportive of suggestions for changes, additions or deletions proposed by me to make the hospital's operation run as smoothly as possible.

My tenure ended in August, 1957.

Winfield K. Davis

#### Car Care and Maintenance

The Fuel and Energy Office of the Governor's Office of Economic and Community Development is offering a set of 26 Answer Books from the Shell Oil Company to individuals interested in car care and maintenance.

To receive a free set of these booklets, call 545-8888 (Charleston) or toll-free 1-800-542-9012.

boldly-colored banner proclaiming, "O Sing Unto the Lord a New Song," which was hung in the rebuilt church.

Other workshops during the Sept. 30 - Oct. 2 session will be devoted to bobbin lace, chair caning, jewelry photography and wheel weaving. The Oct. 15-16 session will offer workshops in the business crafts, including bookkeeping, insurance, promotion and marketing. Basic joinery, blacksmithing, electric kiln use, spinning, stained glass and tapestry weaving will be offered Oct. 28-30.

All workshops are conducted at the Cedar Lake Conference Center near Ripley. For information call 372-6263 or 348-0216.

#### PUBLIC MEETING

##### TOWN OF HILLSBORO

The Town of Hillsboro will hold a public meeting for all interested persons to discuss the results of the waste water treatment facility planning that has been in progress for the Town of Hillsboro. The preparation of Step 1 facility plan is required under the Clean Water Act (Pub. L. 96-217) to assure orderly construction of cost effective environmentally acceptable waste water treatment systems. The facility plan presents recommendations for sewage collection and treatment systems considered necessary to meet these goals.

To help insure a successful facility process, public interest

was Dr. D. A. Cichow, his assistant was Dr. Hayden, both from Charleston. The theory of treatment then was rest, food and fresh air.

The lumber company's boarding house had been converted into a 2½ story main hospital building. The ground floor housed the kitchen, patient dining room and two office rooms. The seriously ill patients occupied the second and half story attic floors. Added to this building on the south side were sleeping quarters for patients. There was an excavation made under the building to accommodate a large cast iron sectional boiler and brick chimney.

The row of five room cottages was converted into patient quarters by connecting two with sleeping porches between. The cottages were used for lounging and dressing purposes. All patients slept on the porches with large windows that most of the time remained open. The patients were covered with heavy woolen blankets for warmth. In this row were two female cottages and two, matron supervised cottages for children.

Up from the cottage row was a small building used by the lumber company as a church. Later use was as a school. The main road into and through the grounds to the railroad was lined on both sides with company housing. The first house at the end facing the railroad was Assistant Superintendent

and roughage feeding stall area, utilized after milkings.

In the late 1930's during the PWA and WPA Administration we went to battle for a new sanitarium building. The main people at Denmar to help accomplish this feat were Dr. S. Bampfield, Superintendent, Mr. R. J. Roane, Financial Secretary, and W. K. Davis, O&M Engineer, along with J. Burdette and Col. White of the State Board of Control. After going through the legislative process, it was finally decided to match the Federal Government grant with State funds to construct the first unit. The building designed to be of three sections, a 300-bed capacity hospital. The first section housed 100 patients with the center portion of the fourth floor used as nurses quarters and extended from each side of this center section were patient sundecks. The basement level housed the kitchen and personnel dining room, a small room with a distillery for processing sterile water and a large hall which was the rear entrance to the building. This entrance was the most used as the building faced the Greenbrier River and the access road passed to the rear of the building. There was a large room intended to be used as a laundry which was split into three sections. One section was used as a commissary for sundry items sold to the patients. This was operated

three-room apartment bath was part of ing. This building ed with a coal bu iron furnace and a furnace fired tank.

A road was crushed rock r the main road b superintendent' nance secretary

A mule barn built from salv als. There wa built beside th and a small curing building ing meat.

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...ding designed to be  
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three-room apartment with bath was part of the building. This building was heated with a coal burning cast iron furnace and there was a furnace fired hot water tank.

A road was built of crushed rock running off the main road between the superintendent's and finance secretary's quarters.

A mule barn was also built from salvage materials. There was a hog lot built beside the mule barn and a small cutting and curing building for processing meat.

Across from these buildings was built a four-room with bath residence for the farm supervisor. Heat and hot water were generated from a basement furnace. Beyond these facilities was the cemetery on the State land adjacent to Beard land.

The laundry for years was contracted out to laundries in Ronceverte and Elkins. The next building phase, done with prison labor, was a fully equipped laundry especially for laundering the hospital items. The installed equipment included the latest American Laundry Machine products, consisting of two tubs, a medium sized extractor, a two person flat work ironer and four steam operated presses, all powered by a 20 horsepower upright high pressure steam boiler. This building had an attic and an end storage room. Later a twenty foot extension was

mantled and reworked into a fluoroscope. The low pressure autoclave was replaced with a modern high pressure five minute sterilizing unit.

All things did not emerge without some setbacks.

This is a case in point. When the planning and designing of the second wing was in progress, I, as the hospital complex operations and maintenance supervisor, requested a high pressure boiler be installed for this wing. The boiler was not installed before or during the erection of the wing. Walls had to be opened and a space dug out of the driveway in order to install this third boiler in the sub-basement of the main wing. It was noticed a low pressure boiler had been delivered. The contractor was questioned.

His reply was "That is what is called for on the architect's design." The contractor installed the boiler, resealed the walls and re-finished the driveway. After a long delay hassling with the State building and contract engineers, once more the walls were opened, the driveway torn up, the low pressure boiler removed, the high pressure boiler installed, the walls and driveway returned to the original state. The end result was the State had to pay out an additional \$25,000 because some one did not heed the request of the operations and maintenance supervisor. The new equipment in the new wing

and the use of the rates and charges stated therein deferred until 12:01 a.m., January 7, 1984, unless otherwise ordered by the Commission. By this same order, the matters involved herein were set for hearing to be held in Marlinton, West Virginia, on Monday, September 26, 1983.

The Commission is now of the opinion that the hearing on this matter should be advanced.

IT IS, THEREFORE, ORDERED that the hearing on this matter originally scheduled for September 26, 1983, be, and the same hereby is, cancelled.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the matters involved herein be set for hearing before Hearing Examiner Arnold O. Weiford to be held in the Circuit Court Room Pocahontas County Court House, Marlinton, West Virginia, on Friday, September 16, 1983, at 11:00 a.m., EDST., at which time and place the respondent shall appear and offer evidence in support of its aforesaid increased rates and charges and anyone interested may appear and make such objection thereto as may be deemed proper.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the respondent, Telephone Utilities of West Virginia, a corporation, give notice of filing of the aforesaid tariff and the time and place of the advanced hearing thereon, by placing a copy of this order in conspicuous places where bills for telephone service are paid for a period of at least seven (7) days prior to September 16, 1983, for public inspection, and by publishing a copy of this order (instead of the August 31, 1983 order) one week for two (2) successive weeks between the date hereof and September 16, 1983, in a newspaper, duly qualified by the Secretary of State, published of general circulation in Pocahontas County, making due reference thereof to the Commission before the day of hearing.

FOR THE COMMISSION:  
HOWARD M. CUNNINGHAM  
Executive Secretary



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tion thereto as may be deemed  
proper.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED  
that the respondent, Telephone  
Utilities of West Virginia, a  
corporation, give notice of the  
filing of the aforesaid tariff and of  
the time and place of the ad-  
vanced hearing thereon, by post-  
ing a copy of this order in  
conspicuous places where bills for  
telephone service are paid for a  
period of at least seven (7) days  
prior to September 16, 1983, for  
public inspection, and by publish-  
ing a copy of this order (instead of  
the August 31, 1983 order) once a  
week for two (2) successive weeks,  
between the date hereof and  
September 16, 1983, in a news-  
paper, duly qualified by the  
Secretary of State, published and  
of general circulation in Pocahon-  
tas County, making due return  
thereof to the Commission on or  
before the day of hearing.

FOR THE COMMISSION:

HOWARD M. CUNNINGHAM

Executive Secretary

ing to treatment of beneficiaries  
and participants including rates,  
conditions and extension of serv-  
ice, use of any of its facilities,  
attendance at and participation in  
any meetings of beneficiaries and  
participants or the exercise of any  
rights of such beneficiaries and  
participants in the conduct of the  
operations of this organization.

Any person who believes him-  
self, or any specific class of  
individuals, to be subjected by  
this organization to discrimination  
prohibited by Title VI of the Act  
and the Rules and Regulations  
issued thereunder may, by him-  
self or a representative, file with  
the Secretary of Agriculture,  
Washington, D. C. 20250, or the  
Rural Electrification Administra-  
tion, Washington, D. C. 20250, or  
this organization, or all, a written  
complaint. Such complaint must be  
filed not later than 180 days after  
the alleged discrimination, or by  
such later date to which the  
Secretary of Agriculture or the  
Rural Electrification Administra-  
tion extends the time for filing.  
Identity of complainants will be  
kept confidential except to the  
extent necessary to carry out the  
purposes of the Rules and Regula-  
tions.

9-15-1

#### Notice of Filing of Estate Accounts

I have before me the accounts of  
the Fiduciary of the Estate of

Martha J. Lovelace

Any person having a claim against  
the estate of such deceased per-  
son, or who has any beneficial  
interest therein, may appear be-  
fore me or the county commission  
at any time within thirty days after  
first publication of this notice, and  
request reference of said estate to  
a fiduciary commissioner, or ob-  
ject to confirmation of said ac-  
counting. In the absence of such  
request or objection, the account-  
ing may be approved by the  
county commission.

Given under my hand, this  
the 7th day of September, 1983.

Hildreth T. Meadows

Clerk of the County Commission  
of Pocahontas County.

9-15-3

West Virginia  
By Patricia Dunbrack, Deputy